Miscellany.

The Pumpkin Blossom.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO THE PLACE IN JONA-THAN'S BUTTON-HOLE AS THE NATIONAL PLOWER.

The lotus flowers of Egypt are famed in song and story. Fair France is wreathed in lilles, as emblems of her

Britannia on her regal throne sits crowned with queenly roses. Bold Scotia for a bouquet holds thistles to our noses

And weeping Erin twines her harp with shamrock, green and fair, But Jonathan, our Jenathan, he hath no bouten-

In all this Western hemisphere is there no flower for him.

No bloom that's emblematic of Western push and

I can tell you just the posy-golden bells amid the

Like twenty-dollar pieces, they shine at early morn-'Tis the honest pumpkin blessom--none can with

For Jonathan, our Jonathan, a levely boutenniers.

The pumpkin is a modest plant; it seems of little It does not try to pierce the sky; it only wants the

The bugle calls to battle, the ciarion's note alarms,

But the music of the pumpkin stalk and youthful nature charms.

In the lauguage of the flowers, "some pumpkins,"

Twould declare

For Jonathan, our Jonathan, a fitting boutonmiere. The shamrock and the thistle, the lily, lotus, rose, Appeal but to the eyesight, or perhaps engage the

But the pumpkin-oh, the pumpkin-it charms the

'Tis the pride of all grangers and it makes delicious ples; No fruit from all the others takes prizes at the fairs

Like Jonathan, our Jonathan's, most royal touter Thou golden ball of plenty, true worth thy beauty

What other royal blossom can fruit two hundred

Fade and wilt, ye useless flowers, whose bloom no fruit returns;
All hall the honest pumpkin bloom, whose seed is

death to worms. For show and splendor and for use none with thee can compare

For Jonathan, our Jonathan, a famous bostonniere. -Peter P. Eater, in the Oregonian.

Somnambulism. A good many of the phenomena of somnambulism are explained by memory. There is an authenticated case of distinguished musician who once dreamed he was listening to a remarkable piece of music performed by some singers. He remembered the melody on awakening, and was so delighted with it that he at once wrote it down. Several years afterwards, as he was turning over some old sheets of music that he had never seen before-as he thought—he came upon the very melody he had dreamed. He could not remember that he had ever seen or heard this melody except in his dream, and yet it is beyond doubt that he had heard it; that he had forgotten it; and that it had been reproduced in his dream in the manner recorded. Coleridge tells of a maid-servant who, in the delirium of fever, repeated long passages in Latin, Greek and Hebrew-languages which she neither understood nor could pronounce when in health, but which she had heard a former master often reading aloud. And even a more remarkable case is mentioned by Dr. Mayo. This was of a girl who, knowing absolutely nothing of astronomy and mathematics, once in a somnambulic state wrote down the pages of an astronomical treatise, with calculations and delineations. It was found that his was taken from the " Encyclopedia Britannica," which she said she had read in the library. But when awake she could not recall a word of it. These are some of many illustrations which might be given of cases where what appeared at first to be remarkable original productions were only reproductions of memory long dormant. They show that sleep and delirium often reverse the former process of forgetting, and that, as Du Prel says, we possess a latent memory, the contents of which partially return in dreams; sometimes with, but often without, recollection. The exaltation of memory, which takes place in sleep, ex-plains many remarkable dream and somnambulistic notions, to which superstitious or mystic significance is supposed to attach. Du Prel mentions the case of a girl, employed as a neat-herd, who occupied a room divided only by a thin partition from that of a violin player, who used to play often during half the night. This girl, after some months, got another place, and after she had been there for some two years, sounds began to be heard coming from her room exactly like those of a violin.

receipt was in a red velvet bag in a hid-den drawer of his desk. This she found on waking to be the case. Of course, she had known of the bidingplace before, but had forgotten. A basket-maker, named Mobk, observed by Varnhagen, once heard a sermon which greatly impressed him. The following night he got up and walked in his sleep, repeating word for word the discourse he had heard. He continued to do this at intervals for forty years, although on waking he knew nothing of what he had done .- All the Year Round.

This went on for hours, and, with ir-

regular intervals, lasted for two years.

Then the girl began to reproduce the

tones of a piaco which was played in

the family, and afterwards began to dis-

case mentioned by another writer-Dr.

Boismont. A widow was sued for a

debt of her deceased husband, which

she knew was paid, but she could not find the receipt. Greatly disturbed,

she went to bed and dreamed that her

husband came to her and said that the

. Burglary and Elopement.

The Albany Journal relates that an elopement and a burglary happened simultaneously in a West End residence in that city a few nights ago. The night was dark and an ideal one for both purposes. The lady nervously awaited the appearance of her lover. Suddenly the window rattled. Her heart gave a bound. A voice on the outside said, "This is lucky, Pete; they forgot to lock this window." The young woman did not hear this remark, E. C. Hoyt, Pension and Claim Agent.

but hastened to the window as it went slowly up. Before the burglar could realize what it meant, she whispered in hurried accents: "I'm all ready, Simon," and, the window being near the ground, she jumped to the grass plot. The burglar took in the situation at once, caught the girl by the arm and hurried off. Burglar number two scaled into the window in a jiffy. He secured his plunder and was in the act of dropping to the ground with it, when a tremulous voice said: "Are you ready, love?" He answered, simulating a woman's voice, and bade the young lover go in advance of him for a way. When the electric lights were reached the lover became alarmed and fled. The girl had similarly discovered her plight and scampered home, where she perched on the front stoop till morning. The family think the girl's lover robbed the house.

How Beads are Made.

Ever since the fourteenth century, the manufacture of beads has been chiefly carried on by the Venetions. and the glass manufacturers of Murano still retain in large measure their former monopoly. Beads are made as follows: The melted glass, colored or uncolored, is taken from the pot by two workmen, who slightly expand the gathering of glass attached to their tubes, and join the two bulbs, while still soft and highly heated, into one. This done, they walk rapidly away from each other in opposite directions, in a long shed, and draw the glass, which retains the tubular character given to it by the blowing, into rods of great length and extremely small diameter. On cooling, which takes place very rapidly, the long rods are broken up into short lengths of about a foot, and these shorter rods, after being annealed, are chopped into pieces according to the size of the beads. The roughlycut beads are next put in an iron drum containing a mixture of plaster and charcoal dust. The drum is placed in or over a furnace, and a rotary movement is given to it. By this operation the short bits of glass tubing, which are softened by the heat, become rounded. The plaster and charcoal prevent the beads sticking together while soft .- Family Fiction.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.)

LUCAS COUNTY, S.S. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the

use of HALL'S CATARRII CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send

for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Obio, Sold by druggists-seventy-five

WILLIAM H. DANIELS of Chicago claims to have discovered a preparation which will preserve food for any length of time. It consists of a powder, the chief ingredients of which are sulphur and cinnamon. This powder, when ignited, burns slowly, and articles exosed to its fumes resist decay. One pound of the powder will preserve a No. 31 Milk Street. - - - Boston, Mass. ton of meat.

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WSIC-ART-ELOCUTION and General Culture. Desirable Positions open to progressive students. All interested will receive valuable information Free, by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The new short course in Practical Agriculture of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will begin September 17, 1889. Free Tuttion. No Laboratory Fees. For information address W. W. Cooke, Professor of Agriculture, BURLINGTON, VT

Vermont Academy. One of the Best in New England.

Students in every college in New England. A thorough preparation. First class facilities in English. Buildings new, large and attractive. Laboratories, Gymnasium and all facilities. Able teachers. Terms moderate. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 10. Address VERMONT ACADEMY, SANTON'S RIVER, VT.

Jusiness College. course in her sleep, in a learned and sarcastic manner, on religious and po-litical subjects. In every case she was Offers to both sexes, at a moderate cost, therough instruction in Business. Phonographic and English branches. Extraordinary home indersement. Convenient rooms. Revised methods. Reopens September 8th. Circular free.

E. G. EVANS, Principal.

reproducing in sleep what she had heard said or played by members of the family or visitors. There is another

GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, Waterbury Center, Vt.

COURSES OF STUDY: College Preparatory, Classical, Scientific

Commercial, Music and Teachers'. THE BEST COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE STATE. Stenography, Type-writing and Penmanship specialties. No outside temptations. Excellent boarding accommodations. Expenses less than in any other school of equal grade. Three terms of twelve weeks each. Fall Term begins September 4, 1889; Winter Term begins December 4. For catalogue address the Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEY, A. M.

Advertisements.

To Soldiers and Pensioners.

The time has come when every soldier with any disability resulting from service in the army is entitled to a pension, and every invalid pensioner who believes himself rated too low should apply for an increase. No matter if the claim has been rejected. The present liberal construction of the nension laws opens the door for the admission of thousands of rejected caines. Many widows and dependent relatives of soldiers whose claims have been rejected are now being granted pensions, with large sums of arrears. Advice and blanks free. Address.

T. J. DEAVITT. Montpelier, Vt.

O. L. & E. C. HOYT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Advertisements.

A Magnificent Enterprise.

New England Capital and Brains at work in Nova Scotia.

It is known and asserted by eminent authorities that in minerals Nova-Scotia is surpassed by no other section of equal area in the world. Its agricultural importance is already well established, and its advantages for grazing, which are utilized more and more each year, will soon place Nova-Scotia among the foremost extile and sheep-raising countries in the world. With this knowiedge, together with the fact known by several Boston capitalists that the wast net-work of railroads of the West, and especially the Great Canadian Pacific system, were seeking an Eastern terminus from which they could reach the markets of Europe by the shortest possible ocean route, a company was formed, and chartered by the Parliament of Nova Scotia in May, 1888, under the name of

Which immediately bought and secured the title to large tracts of land on both sides of the Strait of Canso, at its eastern point. The company's land on Cape Breton side is one vast coal-bed. On the Nova Sectia side it has immense water privileges, and a most beautiful location for the city, which will be connected with the Cananiau Parille railroad, as its eastern terminus, in October, making a straight transcontinental railroad from ocean to ceean. Agame at the map affords convincing proof that there is not a spot on the Atlantic coast so centrally placed between markets of the world, with its many natural advantages, as this lovely place, Terminus City. At the threshold of the city, looking east, lies the beautiful and historic

Bay of Chedabucto,

A rival of the famous Bay of Naples. It is a well-known fact that the Bay of Chedabucto is one of the deepest and safest land-locked harbors in the world, upon which the

NAVIES OF EVERY NATION Might find safe anchorage, and at all times of the year, as it never friezes. This point is nearer the full Stream than is Massachuetts, being they obvious reason for the milduess of the winters in this section. Terminal City has indeed.

Marvelous and Flattering Prospects Before her. Her varied resources and natural advantages must in the near future place her among the foremost and largest commercial cities of this continent. Were a straight line to be drawn from

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL It would pass directly through Terminal City. Chicago is six hundred miles mearer Liverpool via Terminal City than via. Boston, New York or Portland. Passengers and mails from Liverpool can be binded in New York from two to three days sooner over this route than by any other line, and it is the shortest, eafest and cheapest like between Liverpool and any point on this continent. This route saves hundreds of miles of ocean travel and lies through some of the most picturesque access of our country. The proximity of Terminal City to the

Great Fishing Banks Makes it the most accessible point at which this industry can be supplied and carried on. It is the natural terminus of the railroads of Cape Rreton; also the steamship lines through Bras Por Lakes and the immense constwise traffic of the Provinces. This company has demonstrated the fact that its coul can be mined and placed upon the Roston market for \$1.50 per ton. The supply is inexhaustible and so situated that a vessel can lie at her wharf and be loaded from a chuic running direct from the mines, which are at the water's edge.

Iron Ores, Copper, Gold-Bearing Quartz, ANTIMONY, MANGANESE, GYPSUM

And other minerals abound in wast deposits, and have been sufficiently developed to prove their enormous value.

Petroleum Has Lately Been Discovered in Cape Breton A few miles from the city. Terminal City is the centralizing point of all these industries, and has also every hattral facility for great smelting and refining works. The slater cities which have sprung up at the western terminus of this great railway system, without the advantages which Terminal City possesses, have met with prosperity sufficient to point the capitalist, professional and business man, the farmer and the laborer, to the many opportunities in the East. The capital stock of this company is \$5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of \$10 each, but in order that a large number may become interested at once the shares will be placed, for a short time only.

At \$2.00 Each.

When they will gradually be placed at par. The officers of this company are: President amuel T. Tucker.
Treasurer Lorenzo K. Quimby.
Clerk Hiram M. Pearl.

Directors, Samuel T, Tucker, Isaac Emer-son, William D, Lewis, Colonel Charles H, Lewis, Lorenzo K, Quimby, Andrew J. Whipple, Frederick R, Page, George J. Quinsler.

For maps, pamphlets or informa-tion write or call spon

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H. R. Mack, Proprietor.

Special inducements to purchasers for the season of 1889 in

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made from any variety of

Marble or Cranite. National Bank Stocks

Texas National Banks, either old or those just organizing.

FIVE AND SIX PER CENT SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Total National Bank capital in Texas, only \$12,000, Total National liank capital in Texas, only \$12,000, 600, and money in active demand. Legal rate of bank discount, twelve per cent. Few banks pay less than ten per cent dividends; many carn fifteen to elghteen per cent dividends; many carn fifteen to elghteen per cent per amum. Twenty-two years' residence. Correspondence solicited. Address JOHN 6: JAMES, Fresident Farmers' National Bank, Henriettu, Texas.

Refers to First National Bank, Fort Worth; National Bank Commerce, Dallas; Hon. F. R. Lubbock, State Treasurer, Austin, Texas; Commercial National Bank, New York; Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich.

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♦ Paper Box Factory. repaired, or use Paper Boxes, should write to M. W. WHEELOCK, MONTPELIER, VT.,

Our Bons and Girls.

Mother's Boy.

Two little clinging velvety arms; Two little bands with rose-leaf paims; Two brown eyes, in whose clear deeps The brook's own sunshine laughs and leaps; Two little ears like pink-white shells; A snowy chin, where a dimple dwells; A dainty nose; two peach-bloom cheeks A red-lipped mouth that soft words speaks; A brow reflecting the soul within, Untouched by sorrow, unmarked by sin; The chestnut's warmth and the sunbeam's gold; A rounded body; two rosy limbs; A voice like notes from cathedral bymns Two restless feet and a laugh of toy. -Harper's Young People.

" Sam."

It was generally supposed that Sam was what is called "deficient." As to his own family, they were sure of it; at all events they treated him as if he at all events they treated him as it he were so. Not that they were unkind to him; on the contrary they were very fond of "poor Sam"; but it seemed to be taken for granted that whatever he said was not worth noticing, and that almost everything he did was to be made fun of. There was something manifestly peculiar or backward in his mental development. He never could learn like other boys, and all masters had shaken their heads at him. Then there was a comical stolidity in his face, and an awkwardness in his gait, all of which made him appear as an

Being accustomed from his childhood (and he was now about nineteen) to be treated as if he were of no particular account, he had settled down more and more to accepting it as a fact that he was not good for much. Almost everything he did or said was treated as a sort of joke. There was one ex-ception to this. Sam's mother never laughed at him, and never despaired

"What is to become of Sam ?" his father would say; "he'll never earn his own living"; and his mother would quietly answer:

"Wait a bit, my dear; there is more in him, perhaps, than we think, but it wants to be drawn out, and I doubt if we act wisely in laughing at him, as we

She never ceased to ponder in her heart, as only mothers do, the meaning of the firm and almost fierce affection which Sam displayed toward her and his sister Mary, and the strength and tenacity with which he clung to every-

thing that he thought was right.
"I'll tell you what it is," said her brother one day, when she was talking to him about it—he was a lawyer from London, old John Quicksett, of Gray's Inn, who could see a thing as shrewdly as most people—"it is just this, that Sam has got a heart and head, but his head can only be got at through his heart; like an old-fashioned bed-room that can only be reached by going through another. Look here, sister, I like amazingly the firmness of purpose that the fellow shows in spite of his apparent stupidity. It's a far higher quality of mind than mere cleverness. There must be something in him when his heart is once fairly unlocked; and I think I have the key.

"I always thought so," cried the mother, greatly delighted.
"Well, let me try. I'll run away to London with Sam, and make a lawyer

of him. What do you say?" The grinning was epidemic round the table after it was known that Sam was to be a lawyer. His brothers and sisters could hardly look at him at first without smiling; it did seem so droll, so absurdly contrary to every notion they entertained of him. Had he sat before them in full naval costume as admiral of the Channel fleet, it would hardly have struck them as being more unlooked for and preposterous.

At first Sam had, of course, to go

through the usual drudgery of a lawyer's office, in which, if it be possible for any one to shine, he certainly did not. But his uncle, in spite of every discoursgement, persevered in the plan of trusting him. And by degrees the more he treated him as if there were something in him the more he got out of him. Had Sam nothing in him to begin with, the plan could not have, answered; but there was something in And now his powers began to show themselves.

On one occasion, after Sam had been some months in the office, his uncle came out of his room one day, and bade him go down at once to Judges' Chambers and look after some case that was to come on there. It is a thing that requires you to have your wits about you to do that, for you come face to face with a shrewd judge, who cannot tolerate a fool. The old clerks in Mr. Quicksett's office appeared paralyzed with astonishment at such an order; and one of them ventured, when partially recovered, to suggest a mistake

on Mr. Quicksett's part.
"It's rather a difficult case, sir, if you remember," he urged.
"All right, Mustay," was the cheery reply; "I know what I am about."
The suspense was great among the

The suspense was great among the ancients while Sam was away, but he came back in due time and reported that the case had come on before the judge, and that his lordship had made an order in their client's favor. couldn't have been better if Mr. Quicksett himself had gone.

"Did he ask you any questions?" inquired Mustay. "Oh, yes! and I answered them,"

So it seemed that Sam's was one of those not uncommon cases where supposed "deficiency" is superficial only, and where a far more grave deficiency is to be found in those who, by constantly laughing at it, run the risk of making it a real life-long imbecility. "Sam," said Mr. Quicksett another

day, "We shall all of us be away the whole afternoon, and must leave you in charge of the office. If that fellow Choker should come, mind you're not

As the fates would have it, Choker did come. Perhaps Mr. Quicksett knew he was coming. Possibly Mr. Choker, who was a sharp and not very scrupulous professional opponent, had made him-self aware of the unprotected state of the office in Gray's Inn; and he brought with him a man that looked every inch a prize-fighter.

"Is Mr. Quicksett in?"—"No?" "Well, it's of no consequence. I called to see as a matter of form one or two documents in Smith vs. Jones."

"Then I must trouble you to call again when Mr. Quicksett is in."

"Quite right, young man," said Choker approvingly; "that's the right thing to do in ordinary cases; but, you see this is not an ordinary case. got an order of the court to inspect these documents."

" Where is it?" said Sam, bluntly. "You've got it with you, haven't you?" said Choker, carelessly turning to his companion. The young athlete fumbled in his pockets, and declared, with great apparent vexation, that he must have forgotten to bring it.
"I don't believe you've got it to

bring," said Sam. "We'll have no nonsense, sir," cried Choker, in a passion; "at your peril refuse to show us what we want to see," and the two men advanced on Sam in a threatening way. But he

never budged an inch. " I tell you what it is," he said, with all the coolness imaginable, "if you two don't leave the office this minute, I'll hand you over to a constable."

There was no need to attempt that operation. They were only "trying it on," and with an affectation of injured innocence Mr. Choker and his satellite

Sam's relatives never laughed at him again after the first visit he paid them, though when he became a successful lawyer they often laughed with him, for his drollery was inexhaustible.-Treasure-Trove.

THE NEW DISCOVERY .- You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that, when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at any drug-store.

THE death of the body frees us from the body of death.

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsapa-rilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

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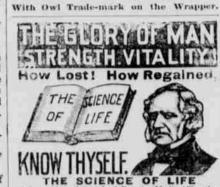


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CATARRY COLDINHEAD HAY FEVER DE FEVER

AND Cold in Head. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price fifty cents at druggiests. By mall, registered, sixty cents. ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren Street, New York.

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I COULD NOT SLEEP .- A RAILWAY CLERK'S Expenience.-- I can truthfully say that Bell's Sarsaparilla helped me very much of Indigestion, and cured me of a Nervous Difficulty that troubled me a good deal while in the U.S. Railway Mail Service. Many times I could not sleep after a hard day's work until I took this medicine. It entirely cured me. I can recommend it as sure and reliable. R B. Cookson, Bangor Custom House, September 15, 1887. Fifty cents a bottle everywhere.

A. M. Robinson, Jr., Apothecary, Prop., Bangor, Me.

Valuable Property for Sale BARRE, VT.

ALBERT JOHONNOTT, President, Montpeller, Vt.

Time Cables.

Montpelier & Wells R. R. R.

Taking Effect July 1, 1889.

Leave Montpelier at 8:20 A. M., 11:10 P. M., arrive at Wells River at 8:57 A. M., 8 P. M., 2:22 P. M. 6:30 P. M. Leave Wells River at 4:50 A. M., 2:66

M., 6:53 P. M., arrive at Montpeller at 8:00

M., 12:20 P. M., 4:17 P. M., 8:15 P. M. A. M., 12: P. P. M., 4: 17. P. M., 8: 15 P. M.
Trains leaving Montpeller at 8: 10 A. M. and 1: 10 P. M.
make close connections at Wells River for all points
in the White Mountains, and for points north and
suth on the Passumpsic railread; also for Beston
and all intermediate points.

Trains leave Montpeller for Barre at 7: 06 and
9: 15 A. M. and 12: 00 and 4: 27 P. M. Trains leave
Barre for Montpeller at 8: 40 and 40: 15 A. M. and
12: 45 and 6: 10 P. M.
F. W. MORSE, General Passenger Agent.

Central Vermont Railroad.

Commencing December 9, 1884. Trains Gaing South and East will Leave Montpeller as follows:

8:57 A. M. MAIL, for Fitchburg, Boston, Springfield, New London and New York
13:30 P. M. FAST TRAIN, for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springheid.
6:38 P. M. PASSENGER, for White Biver

12:40 A. M. EXPRESS, for Boston via Lowell and all points in New England. Trains Going North and West: 2:50 A. M. EXPRESS, for Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.
6:25 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, to St. Albans, Burlington and Batland.
9:45 A. M. PASSENGER, for Burlington, St. Albans, Richford, Rouse's Point and St. Johns.
3:50 P. M. PASSENGER, for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.
7:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeping Carto Chicago. ing Car to Chicago.

Trains leave for Reres at 7:08 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:15 A. I. and 8:57. ... Trains leave for Williamstown at 10:16 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

Through thekets to Chicago and all points West for sale at the principal stations.

"W. HOBART, General Manager.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent.

Megal Notices.

A. O. WHITCOME'S ESTATE. COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Washington, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Asa O. Whiteomb, late of Marshield in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, bereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of Emity Whiteomb on the 12th day of September and 12th day of Marshield in affects of the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Emity Whiteomb on the 12th day of September and 12th day of Marshield, from one clock until four o'clock P. M., each of said days, and that six months from the 12th day of September A. D. 1889, to the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Marshield, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1889, S. D. HOLLISTER. Commissioners.

LUCY G. TYLEB'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Washington District, as, in Probate Court, need at Montpelier, in and for said District, on the light day of August, A. D. 1886.

An instrained purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lucy G. Tyler, late of Montpelier, in said District, deceased, being presented to the Court for Problate. It is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said Court, to be field at the Probate Office, in said Montpelier, on the said day of September A. D. 1888, and show cause, if any they may have, against the Probate of said instrument; for which jurpose it is further ordered that notice of this order be jumblished three weeks successively in the Fernont Matchana & State, Joannal, a newspaper printed at Montpelier, in this state, provious to said time appointed for heaving.

BENJAMIN SCRIBNER'S ESTATE,

In Probate Court, held at Mentpeller, in and for
said District, on the 8th day of Angust, A. D. 1888;

An instrument purporting to be the last Will
and Testament of Benjamin Scribner, late of Montpeller, in said district, decreased, being presented
to the Jourt for Trobate It is ordered by said
Court that all persons concerned therein be notified
to appear at a session of said Court, to be held at the
Probate Office, in said Montpeller, on the 8th day of
September, A. D. 1883, and show cause, if any they
may have against the Probate of said instrument; for
which purpose it is further ordered that notice of this
order be published three weeks successively in the
Jermont Watchman & State Journal, a newspaper
printed at Montpeller, in this state, previous to said
time appointed for hearing. By the Court—Attest,
2-24 FREDERICK F. CARLETON, Register.

SOPHRONIA GUERNSEY'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERIMONT Washington District, ss.
In Probate Court, held at Mostpeller, in and for
said listrict, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1889;
As Instrument and codicil thereto purporting to
be the last Will and Testament of scopling Guernsey, late of Montpeller, in said District, decoased,
being presented to the Court for Probates: It is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned
therein he notified to appear at a session of said
tourt, to be held at the Probate Office, in said Montpeller, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1888, and
alsow cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said instrument and codicil, for which purpose it is further ordered, that notice of this order
by published three weeks successively in the Fermul Burchinous & Mace Journal, a newspaper printed
at Montpeller, in this State, previous to said time
appointed for hearing. By the Court—Attest,

"THE DEBUKE P. CARLETON, Register.

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PREDERIUR P. CARLETON, Register.

TIMOTHY J. HU & BARD'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Washington District, as. In Problem Content of the Will annexed of the said treit, and it had not be allowed of the bound at Montacular to the work of the will annexed of the estate of Timothy J. Hubbard Late of Montacular, and allowance, and makes application for a decrease of distribution and allowance, and the will annexed of the estate of Timothy J. Hubbard Late of Montacular, and allowance, and makes application for a decrease of distribution of the estate of said the will annexed of the estate of the character for a decrease of distribution of the estate of said makes application for a decrease of distribution of the estate of said makes application for a decrease of distribution of the estate of the probate of the work of the estate of the probate of the estate of the said Montacular, and allowance, and the work of the estate of the probate of the work of the estate of the estate of the content for estate of the estate o